

FORTUNE WILL LOOK AFTER LOCAL LABOR

Special Commissioner Plans Visit to Plantations Here and on Hawaii.

Special Commissioner T. Thomas Fortune, who is representing the Treasury Department in a study of the labor and sociological conditions in the islands of the Pacific, will begin at once to acquire the data which will furnish his basis for a report upon the needs of Hawaii.

Mr. Fortune spent yesterday in calling upon some old friends and making some new ones, and while he did not begin his work, he will be in shape to start it intelligently as the result of his preliminary talks. He will visit some of the estates and meet practical men here, and if his plans go through, will leave on Tuesday next for Hawaii, going down by the Kinau and passing over the mountain, visiting the volcano en route, and returning by the Mauna Loa.

Mr. Fortune will be accompanied on this trip by some representative man who will be able to put him in contact with the men who will be the very best sources of information, and he will thus have no trouble in securing just what he wants. He has not decided at all on his little journeys about Oahu, but will be guided largely by the information he receives in meeting men who are interested largely in sugar and who from here can give him much information concerning the entire group.

It is probable that an effort will be made to secure an informal joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and the Planters' Association for the purpose of having Mr. Fortune outline his ideas in connection with the advantages of negro labor for field work. This is in no way connected with his mission, but it is rather in line with his work for the past quarter of a century, which has been looking to the uplifting of the race of which he is a representative. His mission is one of investigation, entirely, but he has been for so long devoted to the cause of his people that he will embrace any opportunity to discuss their capacity and adaptability for the climates of the tropics.

Mr. Fortune does not expect to make any report of length before the summer, his work here being, of course, the collection of facts and figures. He will report progress from Honolulu, and will write his report, which will be an elaborate one, after his return to the states, which he expects will be sometime in May, next.

HOW PLANTERS LOOK ON IT.

Men interested in plantations are looking to the future from the lessons of the past, and without exception are of opinion that the introduction of negro laborers would have a decidedly harmful effect upon the islands, from every point of view. They do not believe that there could be brought here a class of laborers who would be better than those who have been secured in the past, and as a result cannot bring themselves to look upon such a change in the character of the field workers with any degree of complacency. One man put it "a last resort," and this may be taken as the belief of the great majority of the men who are now entrusted with the care of the sugar interests of the islands.

E. D. Tenney, of the firm of Castle & Cooke, does not think there could be any good come from the experiments. He said: "Every attempt which has been made to secure such labor has been a failure and I do not believe the labor is of a character which will suit the conditions. The men secured in the past have not been those who came to work, and I doubt very much if the real working negroes, from the southern plantations, could be induced to come so far. Personally I should be opposed to the trial of the experiment."

J. A. Gilman, of the same house, said that he did not think it possible to secure the class of labor that the plantations would require for the fields here. He said that every attempt which had been made in the past has been of such a nature that it has discouraged the planters from making any further moves to secure field help from the South. He said that the men who would come so far away were always the undesirable ones.

F. A. Schaefer, of F. A. Schaefer & Company, said he was decidedly opposed to any attempt to fill the fields with negro labor. The principal objection which he would make, he said, was that the negroes could not affiliate with the Hawaiians, and the wishes of the native people in this regard should be consulted to some degree. He said the experiments which had been made were of such a nature that they had produced an ill effect upon the minds of the people in the business, and he would not be in favor of making any attempt to secure such labor.

Henry Waterhouse, of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, said that he would not give reasons for his opinion that such an endeavor to make homes for the negroes of the South would be undesirable, other than that the experiments have been unsuccessful and his opinion, formed while traveling in the States, led him to the belief that it would not be wise to introduce this element into the life of the islands.

Mr. Froehner, of Hachfeld & Company, said that the experience of the past controlled him in the opinion that there should be no efforts made in this direction, and that he would not favor such an addition to the field labor.

F. W. Macfarlane refused to discuss the matter, other than to say that his

opinion had been formed from that of Manager Wells of Walluku, who had in his employ a number of the laborers, and that they had all left or proven entirely unsatisfactory.

W. M. Giffard expressed the opinion that there had never been in twenty-five years, an importation of negro laborers which was satisfactory to the plantations. He said there had been at all times a tendency on the part of the workers to fight, and in one instance when the hands had all disappeared but two brothers, they began to fight between themselves. He said that the negro workers always refused to work with the other laborers of the plantations, and the result was that there was discord. He thought the Hawaiian people would be completely alienated by the bringing in of this element, and that there could be no other result than disorder.

W. O. Smith, the secretary of the Planters' Association, spoke of the negro as a factor in the plantations as he had witnessed the experiments during thirty years past. He said: "I think it was in 1872 that the first attempt to have negroes work on the plantations was made, and then the result was not satisfactory. Since that time there have been many other trials to secure their labor and every time it has been without good results. I greatly doubt that there could be established a number of laborers of this nationality here without great care in selection, the bringing of whole communities with their preachers and other surroundings so that they might build new homes. Otherwise there would only be trouble for the towns and then would come the inevitable discrediting of the attempt to bring the labor here. Perhaps through colonies it might be done, but I am not inclined to favor it."

J. M. Dowsett said he would not favor such a plan, though it might be made successful. He said he believed the only way to make it successful was through colonies, and even then the element of danger was too great.

W. F. Dillingham, of the B. F. Dillingham Company, said that he would never favor the introduction of a body of negroes into the Territory, principally for the reason that in the past there had been made experiments which in every instance had proven failures.

J. P. Cooke, of Alexander & Baldwin, was the only official of a sugar corporation approached, who refused to be seen.

FORTUNE TALKS AT LABOR EXCHANGE

Fifty thousand hard working, law abiding negroes could be procured in the Southern States for Hawaii's sugar plantations, according to the statement made last evening by T. Thomas Fortune, special agent of the United States Treasury Department at the Builders' and Trades' Exchange. Selected by such men as Booker T. Washington, himself, and five other negroes of national reputation, these colored laborers would be of the kind qualified to perform the manual labor of the cane-fields, just as they have been accustomed to in the fields of the South. Conditions in the South are so distasteful to them at present that thousands are leaving it, even going to Liberia, where the wages are but a pittance.

Mr. Fortune stated that it was undoubtedly the policy of the administration to restrict the immigration of Chinese on even more radical lines than before, and to include the Japanese.

"When the time comes that the United States says no more Asiatics can come," said he, "you people out here have got to make up your minds that those already here must get out to make room for American citizens."

"I find that the climate here is not nearly so bad as it is in some parts of the South, yet they work there for small wages, generally about 60 cents the year round and 'find' themselves. This climate is the right kind for them. I will guarantee that 95 per cent of the negroes who could be brought here, after being properly selected, would be the very kind of laborers your planters want. They would make good, desirable citizens, but they would have to be brought here in families, and have some church connection. I suppose that the negroes that were brought here as an experiment naturally drifted into the jails, and if they hadn't done that here, they would where they came from."

Mr. Fortune prefaced his remarks by saying that he was speaking, not as an official of the Treasury Department, but as a citizen who had made observations. He considered the Japanese the worst competitor the American had, far more so than the Chinese. The report of the Immigration Commissioner, soon to come out, would contain some astounding facts. This will show that for last year 12,500 Japanese came to America, and 9,000 of these entered Hawaii. He spoke of the Chinese invasion of the United States in the song of labor. He said the labor organizations of the United States were about to make a strong fight against any part of the United States, including Hawaii and the Philippines, producing sugar hemp, tobacco, etc., with labor that

Continued on page 11

LAND LINE READY FOR DEEP SEA CABLE



S. S. DICKENSON, WHO REPRESENTS THE CABLE COMPANY.

When the Commercial Pacific Cable reaches Honolulu it will be found that everything is in readiness for the making of the connection which will bring the office in the Young Building into electric communication with the Hobart building on Market street in San Francisco. The laying of the land cable will be completed today and the splicing will not take more than five days longer.

Although neither Superintendent Gaines nor Manager S. S. Dickenson, who returned from the Orient yesterday, have any specific information on the subject, they believe that the absence of contrary advice in the Doric mail means that the San Francisco end was successfully laid and that the Silvertown commenced the paying out of the connecting strands on Saturday. They maintain that they will expect the ship to arrive off port and drop the cable in the deep sea either Christmas morning or the next day, Friday, and they think the connections will be made within a day or two after that time.

Mr. Dickenson has successfully completed the work which took him to Manila in the cable ship Colonia. The trip consumed until November 14, and during the weeks spent on the water there were a number of soundings made, especially between Midway and Guam. Few soundings were taken between this port and Midway, and the only work of great importance was the discovery of a way around the deep valley which was discovered when the Nero made the soundings, which will furnish the principal data, on which the work will proceed.

The landing place on Midway will be that which was selected by Capt. Pond, when he made the trip of investigation in the tug Iroquois, on what is known as Sand Island. At Guam a suitable place for the cable landing was found near the harbor, which will render the work especially easy of completion. The same is true of the Manila landing, the site selected being easy of access and entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Dickenson said that there were no details of his work which would be given out as the data would be forwarded to San Francisco to the cable officials for their information. The length of cable from this city west will be laid by the Anglia, which will come out as soon as the cable itself has been manufactured by the company which is now at work making it. The work will not be started in all probability until next summer, and the exact date cannot even be guessed.

Mr. Dickenson said: "We made a few soundings between here and Midway and then made a survey of the atoll. The island is a sandy waste and there are no difficulties connected with the landing of the cable there. The deep hole found by the Nero will be got round, as we found that there is a very fair way to escape the spot. We sounded down to 4,500 fathoms and then discovered a way to pass around the edge of the deep valley and escape the difficulties. I spent eight days in Manila before I could get away, and was not especially pleased with the place."

"I cannot understand the matter of leaving a duty on twelve miles of cable from the shore end at San Francisco. If this is done it will be the first time in my experience that such a duty has been levied. Once in Canada a duty was levied but I simply wrote to the Commissioner and he remitted it. The fact is that it seems that the benefits from the cable offset the fact that it is of foreign make, and this has always been the case heretofore. I have been concerned with the laying of seven Atlantic cables, which landed in the United States and never before have I encountered such a proceeding. None of the European countries do it and it seems a great mistake to us."

Mr. Dickenson will stay here until the cable has been demonstrated to be in perfect working condition, and all trouble in connection with it has ended.

FOR CABLE DAY.

The joint committee of the Merchants' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Builders and Trades' Exchange and from the government, met yesterday and began the work of getting into shape for the celebration of the arrival of the cable. It was decided that the celebration would take place after the cable had been landed and the connection with the down-town office completed. There will be in all probability a half holiday and the exercises will be of a character which will be attractive to all the people.

The joint body organized by the selection of George W. Smith as chairman and J. P. Cooke as secretary, and got down to business at once. Superintendent of Public Works Cooper tendered to the committee the use of the grounds about the Executive building for the exercises and assured them of the detail of the band for participation in the day's merry-making.

It was decided that there shall be a meeting at which addresses will be made by several persons, who will talk of the cable from the standpoint of the mainland and the islands as well. Henry E. Highton, who was at the meeting in San Francisco when the first successful Atlantic cable, will make an address touching some reminiscences. It is also probable that Commissioner Eustis will talk of the cable from the standpoint of the mainland folk. There will be a response for the cable people, but from whom cannot yet be told. It has been suggested that one of the directors of the company may come from the Coast in the Sierra, arriving on December 24th, and in this event he will be asked to represent the company. If no one comes it is probable that Mr. Dickenson, who has had to do with all the work here, will be the representative.

In the evening after the day's celebration, there will be a display of fireworks which will be made an event, owing to the fact that the Fourth of July Committee will turn over to the Cable Day Committee the remainder of its supply, and this will be supplemented by the addition of new pieces which will be procured here.

It was also suggested that a steamer be secured for the purpose of taking visitors out to the cable ship, the ship to leave the dock as soon as the passengers can be got together after the signaling of the Silvertown, probably from Waimanalo. The intention is, if this can be carried through, to make such a charge as will not make the trip a burden to any visitor, and give as many persons as wish a chance to go out to the vessel.

The committee finally adjourned to the call of the chair with the understanding that the next meeting shall be held as soon as the mail shall bring definite information of the coming of the ship, and the trade bodies of the Coast indicate their intentions to celebrate the joining of the islands to the mainland.

The sub-committees named are as follows:

Transportation: J. W. Pratt and Stanley Stephenson.
Literary Exercises: G. W. Smith, S. Stephenson and J. A. Kennedy.
Fireworks: W. W. Hall.

It is understood that there may be two days to elapse after the ship reaches the islands before the complete connections are made, owing to the necessity to take in coal, for the engineers to investigate the character of the landing and the general preparation for the last work. The deep sea end will be dropped when the ship reaches the point indicated as proper by the soundings, and then the vessel will enter the harbor and land the scientists and engineers, perhaps remaining while coal is taken in for the last work.

News has been received of the death of Mary Elizabeth Condy at Columbus, Ohio, on November 11th. The deceased was the widow of the late General James M. Condy, Minister to Hawaii during the Hayes administration.

WILCOX TALKS OF ISLAND ELECTION

Says the Home Rule Party Was Caught Napping But Will Not Be Surprised That Way Again.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Delegate Wilcox arrived in Washington on Tuesday, December 2, and was at the Capitol on the session of Congress the day following. He will live this winter on Mount Pleasant, at a private house, No. 1302 Roanoke street.

"Our own people were not awake at the last election," said the Delegate today in referring to the recent election. "The Republicans worked one of these American tricks on us. They were very quiet and while the Home Rule Party were resting in fancied security the Republicans were busy getting votes. I admire their cleverness and our people will have a lesson so that they can not be caught that way again."

"Prince Cupid is my friend," added the Delegate. "Personally there are no differences between us."

BURTON ON HAWAII.

The Washington Star recently printed the following article regarding the widely quoted statement about his alleged slur on the missionaries of Hawaii:

Senator Burton of Kansas will be criticized in the next issue of the Christian Herald for statements he is alleged to have made in relation to the missionaries in Hawaii.

"Some time ago," the Christian Herald asserts, "United States Senator Burton of Kansas, who had recently returned from a visit to Hawaii, was quoted in the public prints as having asserted that the Christian missionaries in Hawaii had swindled the untutored natives by taking their lands from them, in exchange for 'certificates entitling the holders to admission to heaven.' The senator had gone to Hawaii as a member of a subcommittee appointed by Congress to investigate and report upon the condition of the people in these distant islands, which have now come under American rule."

"While believing such a charge to be absolutely unfounded, the Christian Herald, rather than oppose it with an unauthoritative denial at the moment, decided to first secure the statements of the accused missionaries and let them speak for themselves. We immediately communicated with the American missionaries now in Hawaii, and the result is shown in the letters printed below from the oldest, most experienced and best-known missionaries on the islands."

The Herald then publishes copies of several letters from people in Honolulu, which are to the effect that the missionaries in Hawaii are landless. Doubt is expressed that Mr. Burton made the statement ascribed to him. Rev. J. Leedingham, the only American missionary there, wrote:

"I notice that he is quoted as saying that the missionaries were from Boston, and have been here recently. This would naturally refer to missionaries of the American board. I would say that the only missionaries that the American board has appointed to these islands in the last twenty-five years, are my wife and myself, appointed eight years ago, and neither of us owns a foot of land here; nor has either of us ever owned any."

O. P. Emerson, after denouncing the alleged statement, went on to say:

"Indeed it is a question in my view of the facts the honorable senator spoke seriously, if he were not trying in this statement to make political capital by burlesquing the so-called 'missionary party' now in power. He alone of the three commissioners who recently visited the islands seemed out of sympathy with the government, and inclined to look with favor on the so-called 'home rule party,' which supports Wilcox."

The Herald, referring to the information contained in these letters, says:

"We cannot for a moment believe that the Kansas senator himself invented so monstrous an absurdity, or that it was the outcome of any part of his legitimate investigation. But an injustice has been done, which ought to be repaired. Senator Burton owes it to the missionaries, who have been the sufferers by this silly slander; to the American people, who have been misled by his dissemination of the story; and lastly he owes it to the dignity of the United States Senate, to make such prompt explanation as any honorable public official would do under like circumstances."

The attention of Senator Burton was called to the above by a Star reporter today.

"I did not know that at this time there were any Christian missionaries in Hawaii," said Mr. Burton. "I did not suppose there had been any missionaries there during the last fifty years."

"This entire statement is founded on a falsehood. There is absolutely no truth in it from beginning to end."

"This statement about missionaries trading certificates to heaven for land, which is attributed to me, is sometimes told in Hawaii as a joke, but it does not refer to the early missionaries. The country has been christianized, and I did not know until I read this statement that there had been any Christian missionaries there during the last fifty years. Some of the more progressive white people, among whom might have been some descendants of missionaries, had a great deal to do with the government. The reigning monarchs advised with them, gave them office and gradually they worked their way into politics and statecraft and accomplished a great deal of good, but these who were jealous of them began to call them the 'missionary party.' That term refers to the political organization, but not to any Christian organization at all."

"I do not remember ever to have said anything that could be interpreted as

the statement contained in the Christian Herald, even in relation to the missionary party. I positively know I have never said anything that reflected in any way upon the Christian missionaries. I think there is no country in which Christian missionaries have accomplished more good than in Hawaii."

HAWAIIAN BONDS.

Secretary Shaw's annual report to Congress, presented Wednesday, Dec. 3, contained the following paragraph regarding the Territory of Hawaii:

"Pursuant to the appropriation made by the act of March 3, 1891 (31 Stat. L. 1152), to carry into effect the agreement embodied in the joint resolution 'To provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States,' approved July 7, 1898, under which not exceeding \$4,000,000 of the debt of Hawaii, including postal savings bank deposits, was assumed by the United States, interest-bearing bonds and postal certificates have been redeemed by this Department, as follows:"

Bonds assumed by U. S., \$2,235,400.00; postal savings deposits, \$764,570.31; total, \$3,999,970.31.

Paid by U. S.—bonds, \$3,223,813.00; postal savings deposits, \$759,437.20; total, \$3,983,250.20.

Balance unpaid—bonds, \$11,587.00; postal savings deposits, \$5,133.11; total, \$16,720.11.

BEET SUGAR.

E. N. Gunsaulus, the United States Consul at Toronto, has forwarded to the State Department the following paper on the manufacture of beet sugar in Ontario, under date of November 11:

"The first sugar from sugar beets grown in Canada was turned out last week by the Ontario Sugar Company, Limited, at the company's plant in Berlin, Ontario. This company was established in 1901 for the purpose of making sugar from sugar beets, and started the erection of a plant about six months ago. The factory cost about \$600,000 and has a daily capacity of 600 tons of beets. When in operation 100 tons of coal and 40 tons of limestone are used every twenty-four hours. The factory will employ from 250 to 300 men. The main building is of five stories, 323 feet long, with coopers and machine shops and seed and engine houses. There is also a pump house on the Grand river, 3,200 feet away, with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons daily. There are three wagon and two railway shops, each 350 feet long. There are now 7,000 tons of beets stored. Great interest is taken in this new plant, the first of its kind in Canada."

"In addition to the production of beet sugar, the industry is giving rise to factories for the working up of by-products. Recently, letters patent were granted incorporating the General Distilling Company, Limited, composed of well-known capitalists of Toronto and Walkerville, Ontario, for the purpose of working up the sirup which is a by-product of beet sugar manufacture into an alcohol for use for mechanical and art purposes. The factory will, it is stated, be built in Toronto. The company is capitalized at \$600,000."

SILLIMAN IN WASHINGTON.

Ex-Judge Silliman, of Honolulu, has been here for a few days on some legal business, following his long stay in San Francisco. He is registered at the Raleigh hotel. He was a guest at lunch of Mr. William Haywood at the Metropolitan club this afternoon.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WIRELESS SERVICE TO BE IMPROVED

The Wireless Telegraph people are about to make some alterations in their service which will cut out the two stations on Lanai and Molokai and make an air line from Oahu to Hawaii, with a branch to Kauai. Lanai is not a business point nor is Molokai to any marked extent, and when things go wrong at the latter place it often costs a lot of money to get there and make them right. Landings are bad at Molokai in rough weather. The line, after leaving Oahu, will meet a pole at Olowalu on Maui, instead of at Lahaina, as at present. Olowalu is just seventy-two miles from here. Then the line will run seventy-two miles more to Kailua, Hawaii, where it will connect with the telephone system of the big island. Under this arrangement the Midway station will be cut out. There will be five stations in all, and it is the expectation of the company to greatly improve the service.

Will Sell Wright's Property

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth has levied upon the property of W. H. Wright, the defaulting Treasurer of the Territory, under the execution which issued from the First circuit court on December 19, and will sell the same at public auction on Monday, January 19, 1903, unless the judgment and costs of the execution, amounting to \$18,741.45, is paid.

The property consists of 15,000 square feet at the corner of Sheridan street and Lincoln avenue, conveyed to W. H. Wright by Anna S. Wright and husband March 30, 1901, and also 20,000 square feet at Puuhou, Niihau, Honolulu, conveyed to W. H. Wright by deed of Anna S. B. Judd, dated August 9, 1901.